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## TYPHOID FEVER

Its Ravages Among the Troops Fully Described By

### GENERAL STERNBERG

At the American Medical Association Convention. Alarming Death Rate During the War.

COLUMBUS, O., June 8.—No fewer than half a hundred papers were read at the various sectional conferences of the American Medical association convention today, but the one of most interest to the general public, it is hardly necessary to state, was that of Surgeon General George M. Sternberg, head of the medical department of the United States army, on "Sanitary Lessons of the War."

General Sternberg spoke in part as follows:

"As compared with the civil war and other great wars of the present century the mortality from wounds and disease among our troops during the war with Spain has been low. Our wounded have, to a large extent, had the advantage of prompt treatment with antiseptic dressings and a very considerable proportion of those who were not killed outright have recovered without any mutilating operation or septic complication."

The mortality from disease has also been comparatively low, but unfortunately during the first months of the war that scourge of new levies of troops, typhoid fever, prevailed in many of our camps and claimed numerous victims. It is well known to sanitarians and military surgeons that as a general rule more soldiers succumb to disease than are killed by the bullets of the enemy, and our recent war has not been an exception in this regard."

The total number of deaths reported in our large army, including regulars and volunteers, from May 1, 1898, to April 30, 1899, is 6,406. Of these 5,438 died of disease and 968 were killed in battle or died of wounds, injuries or accidents. During the Civil war the number of deaths from the disease was 186,216, and in addition to this 24,184 deaths are recorded as from unknown causes, and probably the most of these deaths were from disease."

"The number who were killed in battle or died of wounds was 93,969, or about one-half of the deaths from disease. The total deaths from disease in the Union armies from the commencement of the war to the 31st of December, 1862, was 34,326, and in the Confederate armies during the same period, 31,326. The monthly death rate in our armies from May 1, 1898, to April 30, 1899, as compared with the rates for the same period during the first twelve months of the Civil war shows that the ratio per thousand of mean strength in the first-named was 25.82 and that of the Civil war 45.86."

"In comparing the death rates from disease during the year of the Spanish American war, May 1, 1898, to April 30, 1899, and the first year of the civil war, May 1, 1861, to April 30, 1862, note should be taken in the first place that the mean strength in May, 1861, was only 16,161 as compared with 163,726 men in service in May, 1898. The mustering in of volunteer troops progressed more slowly in 1861 than during the recent war so that it was not until September and October, 1861, that the mean strength assumed proportions equal to that of the months of the Spanish war. Although the number present in the camps of 1861-62 after October, 1861, was largely in excess of those aggregated during the past year, the average annual strength during both wars did not differ greatly. Nevertheless the deaths from disease in 1861-62 numbered 1,522 while in 1898-99 they amounted only to 5,438. The death rate per thousand of strength mounted gradually month by month in 1861-62, and indeed it did not reach its apex until February, 1863, when the rate of 6.39 was reached. In 1898, on the other hand, the same, 5.89, was reached suddenly in September, but owing to the sanitary measures adopted the fall during October and November

was as rapid as had been the rise. "The same gradual rise is seen in the mortality statistics of typhoid fever during the civil war."

The average annual mortality from typhoid fever in our regular army since the civil war has been: For the first decade (1868-1877) 95 per 100,000 of mean strength, (.95 per 1000); for the second decade (1878-1887) 108 per 100,000; for the third decade (1888-1897) 55 per 100,000. This latter rate compares favorably with that of many of our principal cities. For example, it is exceeded by the typhoid death rate in the city of Washington, which is 78.1 per 100,000 (average of 10 years—1888-1897); by that of the city of Chicago, which is 64.4 per 100,000; by that of Pittsburgh, which is 88 per 100,000. These figures, however, do not show the entire mortality in these cities as a result of typhoid fever, for without doubt many of the fevers ascribed to "malarial fever" were in fact due to typhoid infection. Thus in the city of Washington the deaths reported from typhoid and typho-malarial fever (average of ten years) numbered 78.1 per 100,000 of the population, while 23.4 per 100,000 are reported as due to malarial fever. In Baltimore the mortality, as recorded, from typhoid fever is 41.5 and from typho-malarial and other malarial fevers 18.3 per 100,000.

"It will be seen that sanitary conditions at our military posts in time of peace, as judged by the typhoid death rate, compare favorably with those in our large cities in various parts of the country."

"As a matter of fact great attention has been given to post sanitation for many years past, and through persistent efforts of officers of the medical department great improvements have been made, especially during the past ten years. The result is shown in a reduction of the typhoid mortality from 108 per 100,000 in the ten years ending in 1897 to 55 per 100,000 in the decade ending 1897. Hygiene is made one of the principal subjects of examination for candidates desiring appointments in the Medical Corps of the army, and at subsequent examinations for promotion to the grade of captain and major is given a most prominent place."

"As compared with the first year of the civil war, however, there is a decided improvement, the typhoid mortality for the first year of the civil war having been 1971 per 100,000 of mean strength, and for the Spanish-American war 1237 per 100,000. Moreover the vigorous sanitary measures enforced enabled our troops to quickly free themselves from the ravages of this infectious disease, and while the line of typhoid mortality continued to ascend during the first year of the civil war and subsequently, it rapidly fell after the middle of September, last, and for the last six months of the period under consideration has been remarkably low. Indeed, in the history of large armies the record has never heretofore been equaled."

Typhoid fever in our camps has been to a large extent due to the neglect of well-known sanitary measures; also, to a very general failure upon the part of medical officers attached to regiments to recognize the disease in its milder forms and during its earlier stages. As a result of this the camps became infected, and the failure to use proper methods of disinfection, and the continued occupation of infected camps, has led to the development of veritable epidemics of typhoid fever in several of the camps."

"A trained Medical corps, hardly adequate for an army of 25,000 men cannot control the sanitary situation when this army is quickly expanded to 250,000. Physicians and surgeons from civil life, however well qualified professionally, as a rule are not prepared to assume the responsibilities of medical officers charged with administrative duties and the sanitary supervision of camps. The proper performance of such duties cannot be expected from a physician without military training or experience, no matter how distinguished a position he may have held in civil life."

"Courage and patriotism on the part of line officers and enlisted men cannot take the place of knowledge and experience. New levies of troops are as a rule ignorant of the first principles of camp sanitation, and reckless as to the consequences of their neglect of prescribed sanitary regulations. "The value of the aphorism 'in time of peace prepare for war' has received additional support. This preparation should include a corps of trained medical officers larger than is absolutely necessary of the army on a peace basis, and systematic instruction in military medicine and hygiene for the medical corps of the national guard as well as for those of the regular army; also instruction of line officers in the elements of hygiene and especially in camp sanitation."

## PAROXYSM OF RAGE

Seized Jeffries And He Thereupon Fought Like Maniac

### THE TORRID SUN

Is Believed to Have Effected His Brain And Rendered Him Temporarily Insane.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—Special to the Post from Ren Mulford, who is at Jeffries' headquarters, says:

"The story of the last day's hard work at camp Jeffries has never been told."

"Billy DeLaney spent the early part of the week in New York. During his absence, while humanity, even on the seashore panted for breath, Jeffries kept on working like a horse."

"He ran 8 miles under the torrid sun that was burning the life out of others. He returned to rough it with his trainers. All through these exercises he had on former occasions been sound and in a good humor. Then a complete change took place. He found fault with everybody and gave Jim Daly a tongue lashing. He went at his brother Jack like a wild beast. Jack met the attack with vigor, and being possessed of Samsonian strength, he throttled the big fellow and managed to hold him safe until his wild paroxysm of rage had passed away."

"Considerable alarm is felt over this new exhibition of temper, but after a nap Jeffries was the same cheerful fellow. About the camp they tell the story in whispers and say that the heat temporarily crazed the big fellow. When Daly returned he issued orders to cut out hard work."

NEW YORK, June 8.—Chief Devery, when asked today why they did not stop the Sharkey-McCoy mill said:

"Oh, if the battle between Fitzsimmons and Jeffries is conducted in the same quiet, orderly manner, as those two meetings, why everything will be all serene. "If that is the way Fitzsimmons and Jeffries are going to box, all well and good. I shall not interfere. "There will be some fierce fighting in that mill and the chief is evidently letting himself down easy."

## HOSTS OF SPORTS

Will Witness Boxing Bouts Tonight.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The hosts of followers of ring sports who are in the city for the heavy weight championship contest tomorrow night will doubtless flock to the Broadway Athletic club tonight to have their sporting appetite whetted by a good boxing programme in which some fighters of high standing will take part.

The windup will be furnished by Terry McGovern and Billy Barrett, who are scheduled to go twenty-five rounds.

## OLDEST NUN

In The United States Highly Honored.

ELIZABETH, Ky., June 8.—Prominent priests and prelates of the Roman Catholic church from Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, Illinois and other states assembled at Loretto academy today and joined in the celebration in honor of Sister Genesee, who has been a nun of the order for seventy-five years. Sister Genesee, is now nearing her ninety-fifth birthday she is the oldest nun in the United States. Prior to her novitiate at Loretto her name was Miss Ellen Mattingly.

## SATISFACTION

Felt in London Over Salisbury Choate Agreement

LONDON, June 8.—The statement that Salisbury and Choate have reached an agreement relative to the Alaskan boundary dispute causes general satisfaction here.

Which side made the concessions necessary to arrive at the agreement is not yet known, but it is stated here that it was not the English.

## A DARING SCHEME

Paris Royalists Had Formed A Plan To Seat A King

### FOLLOWERS OF ORLEANS

Had Arranged A Brilliant Movement To Place Him On the Throne Of France.

PARIS, June 8.—It is now learned that the Anti-Loubet demonstration of last Sunday was planned for the purpose of placing the Duke D'Orleans on the throne.

The plan was to get the Duke to Paris on an English shipping boat by way of the Seine, land him at the Butaux Club house, and bring him into Paris at the right moment last Sunday.

The loaded canes which figured in the attack on Loubet were intended to stun men of high public positions.

President Loubet was not only a marked man, but other prominent men were designated to be knocked unconscious and carried away in an automobile which was in waiting, and during the confusion the duke was to take possession of the throne of France.

PARIS, June 8.—A great demonstration in honor of President Loubet is being prepared by the Socialists and Revisionists to take place Sunday at Auteuil.

The committee of senators and members of the chamber of deputies who called on the president yesterday to demand punishment for generals Mercier, Zurlinden and Berve and other officials received but little encouragement. The president told them that Zurlinden would not be removed.

## DREYFUS OVERJOYED

The Famous Prisoner Starts for France Tomorrow.

CAYENNE, June 8.—Dreyfus will leave for France tomorrow.

As soon as he was informed of the decision of the court of cessation and when he would leave, he sent the following dispatch to his wife:

"I will return to France on the cruiser Sfax Friday morning. I am full of joy. I embrace you, our children, our relatives and our friends."

Dreyfus has maintained a rigid silence since being informed of the change in his fortunes. He decided to wear his uniform as a captain of the French army as soon as he reaches France.

The famous prisoner seems to be in good health, although his features appear drawn. The cruiser Sfax will land Dreyfus at Brest, not far from Rennes, where the courtmartial will be held.

## PROVING AN ALIBI

Defendant's Witness Blevin Testified This Morning.

HILLSBORO, N. M., June 8. Special to the HERALD.—The defense put Albert Blevin, a Texas & Pacific fireman on the stand this morning.

He was working near Lee's ranch on February 1, 1896 and testified that he was with the defendants the day and night that Fountain disappeared, remaining until Monday. Maxwell, witness said, was also there.

Witness told several other things, regarding cattle, etc., that have already been brought out. The prosecution spent nearly three hours in cross examining Blevin, but brought out nothing. Mrs. Lee, mother of the defendant O. M. Lee, takes the stand this afternoon.

## EDITOR DEAD

McLaughlin, Of the Philadelphia Times, Is No More.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Vincent McLaughlin, publisher and editor of the Times, died at his home this morning.

McLaughlin was 34 years old and succeeded to the ownership of the Times upon the death of his father, Frank McLaughlin, 18 months ago. McLaughlin suffered for several

months prior to his death with pulmonary stomach troubles. He leaves a widow and two small children.

## TERRIBLE WRECK

Thirty Persons Injured In a Railway Accident.

CHATTANOOGA, June 8.—Thirty persons were injured, some perhaps fatally, by the wrecking of a Sherman Heights Suburban train last midnight. The train was running very rapidly down a steep grade when the engine wheels struck a broken switch. The engine turned over and was smashed.

Passengers and trainmen who were not disabled, climbed out of windows and set to work rescuing others. The wounded were taken home or to the hospitals.

## WILLIAM J. BRYAN

Will Address the Woodmen of the World

LIBERTY, Mo. June 8.—William J. Bryan arrived here this morning on his way to Kansas City where he speaks to fifteen thousand Woodmen this afternoon. He was met at the depot by an enthusiastic crowd which escorted him to the campus of William Jewell college.

Bryan there addressed a crowd numbering ten thousand. He made a strong speech, denouncing Trusts unmercifully.

## STEADY RAIN

Did Not Interfere With the Woodmen's Parade.

KANSAS CITY, June 8.—The grand parade of the Modern Woodmen of America was held today in a steady down pour of rain and despite the weather the parade was one of the largest ever seen in this city.

In addition to thousands of Woodmen there were many foresters who participated.

## CHIMAY'S GYPSY

Rigo and Twins Are Well.

LONDON, June 8.—Rigo, the Gypsy husband of the princess, Chimay, is alive and well, according to advices from his wife at Cairo.

The following was received by your correspondent in reply to his telegram of inquiry.

"CAIRO, June 8.—Rigo and the twins are well. CLARA RIGO."

## A CANDIDATE

For Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

CHICAGO, June 8.—The chronicle says this morning.

"Gorman may become a formidable candidate for chairman of the democratic national committee. Jones will resign the chairmanship at the meeting to be held in this city July 20."

## SUDDEN DEATH

Relative Of Abraham Lincoln Overcome By Heat.

CHATTANOOGA, June 8.—Dr. Joseph Lincoln, aged 65, a relative of Abraham Lincoln, is dead.

While at his summer home on Look-out Mountain he was overcome by the heat and fell, striking his head on a stone, causing instant death.

## BLAND WILL DIE

Alarming Symptoms Developed Today

LEBANON, Mo. June 8.—The condition of Richard P. Bland today took a change for the worse and the sufferer has developed alarming symptoms.

Physicians this afternoon say that he cannot recover.

## Daly's Remains.

PARIS, June 7.—The body of Augustus Daly, who died here last night will be sent to London Saturday. After religious services are held the remains will be shipped to New York.

## Metal Market.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Copper 19.00 Silver 60 1/2; lead 4.25.

## Twenty-Three Sailors.

There were twenty-three sailors on board the Southern Pacific this afternoon on their way home to Norfolk from Manila.

One of them was suffering from a very sore throat until Dr. Turner relieved him.

## Laying Water Pipe

The water company is laying pipes on San Francisco street. The street is badly torn up and will remain in that condition till the new piping is all laid.

Merchant's lunch at Bank Saloon.

## SIGNIFICANT ORDERS

Recruiting Officers Amazed By Urgent Instructions To Crowd Enlistments

### PICKED MEN WANTED

Filipino Congress Dissolved And Aguinaldo Has Declared Himself Dictator Again.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., June 8.—Sergeant Depman, the recruiting officer here, has just received these orders: "Make all enlistments you can—infantry, cavalry, light artillery, heavy artillery—for Philippines. Select men. Urgent."

## INSURGENT SPIES

Have Caused General Lawton to Adopt New Tactics.

MANILA, June 8.—It is reported that Aguinaldo has dissolved the Filipino congress and declared himself dictator, and the report is credited by the Filipinos here in Manila.

The efficiency of the insurgent secret service has caused General Lawton to adopt new tactics in his campaign north of Laguna de Bay, instead of carrying out prearranged expeditions.

His troops under Hall at Morong and Whaley at Passig, are prepared to advance in any direction at a half hour's notice, thus lessening the chances of the enemy learning the American plans.

## DROPPED ON THE SIDEWALK

I. E. Archer Attracted a Great Deal of Attention on the Corner of San Antonio Street; This Afternoon—An Epileptic Fit.

I. E. Archer, who was for some time employed on the police force in this city, fell prostrate this afternoon at 1 o'clock on the corner of San Antonio and Oregon streets.

A great crowd encircled him and, for a time, it was thought that he was dead. As the whistle for the commencement of the afternoon labor sounded Mr. Archer took his handkerchief from his pocket to wipe the perspiration from his face. He was talking to several friends at the time and all of a sudden he fell to the ground very heavily.

Efforts to revive him seemed fruitless and a doctor was summoned. From the time the doctor was called and until he arrived seemed a month. Ladies passed and looked at the prostrate form and inquired of the circumstances concerning his death.

They were told he was not dead, but from appearances this seemed impossible, and they waited around curiously until the doctor arrived.

The crowd pushed in on the unfortunate man until it was almost impossible for him to breathe and a warning to keep back fell upon deaf ears. No policeman was in sight and those who took the authority of assuming the duty of an officer were laughed at.

After Mr. Archer had been stretched out on the sidewalk in a helpless condition for about 20 minutes a wagonette arrived and the sick man was placed into it and taken home. He was suffering from an epileptic fit and the doctor who attended him said that he would be all right in a short time if the proper attention was given him.

When Mr. Archer was removed the crowd stood discussing his affliction and some of them said that he was subject to such attacks and that they were liable to occur at any time. The attack above mentioned is said to be the third he had today.

## FUNERAL THIS AFTERNOON.

Chas. L. Held to Be Buried With Military Honors.

Charles L. Held, a late member of Company C, First U. S. volunteers will be buried from the Immaculate Conception Catholic church this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, with military honors.

All the ex-volunteers in the city who enlisted for the war with Spain, will meet at Caldwell's undertaking parlors at four o'clock and act as an escort for the body to the church where a short burial service will be said over the remains.

Mr. Held was well known in El Paso and was at one time employed in the Sheldon building. He originally came to El Paso for his health and when war broke out with Spain he enlisted in Hart's company of immunes. His sudden death was a great shock to his many friends.

## Licensed To Wed.

A marriage license was issued today to Ramon Chavez and Miss Francisca Alvarado.